

INSCOM *Journal*

April 1983



HOME COMPUTERS



The machines of the future

Viewpoint

Ah, spring at last!

The snows, the winds, and the moods of winter have passed.

It's time now to turn our thoughts to the warmth of spring and listen to the songs of birds and see the flowers, shrubs, and trees all come forth with their own kind of beauty.

The Latin word *aperire* means "to open," referring to the unfolding of buds and blossoms in the spring, the first warm season of the year. In earlier times, the Romans considered April, the fourth month of the year, sacred to Venus. Although Venus was of obscure origin, she was generally thought of as having charm, beauty, and the power of love. Spring symbolizes youth, beauty, and an eagerness to get started in new things, a chance to make a new beginning.

Let us, as INSCOMers, see a fresh kind of youth and beauty as we go about the daily routine of making our organization the best there is. Let us strive a bit harder to meet our goals and continue our firm resolve that this year will be even better than last year!

Happy birthday to the Army Reserves. They will be 75 years old on April 23, 1983.

INSCOM *Journal*

COMMANDER
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DEPUTY COMMANDER,
INTELLIGENCE
Brig. Gen. James W. Hunt

DEPUTY COMMANDER,
SUPPORT
Brig. Gen. James W. Shufelt

COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR
CSM George W. Howell Jr.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER
Lt. Col. William S. Birdseye

EDITOR
Gino Orsini

ACTING EDITOR
Phoebe Russo

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On our cover: Home computers—there are things you should know before you buy one. See story on page 4.



The silver stars representing the rank of brigadier general are pinned on Gen. Shufelt's uniform by Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine III and Mrs. Shufelt. CSM George W. Howell Jr. holds the folded red brigadier general flag and the general officer belt and buckle. (U.S. Army photograph by Sp4 Shackelford)

Recent promotion

Brig. Gen. James W. Shufelt

Colonel James W. Shufelt was promoted to brigadier general on February 22, 1983 at a ceremony held at Arlington Hall Station. His promotion was effective as of February 9, 1983.

Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine III, Commander of the United States Army Intelligence

and Security Command, and Mrs. Shufelt pinned the silver stars on Colonel Shufelt's uniform.

Gen. Stubblebine in his address said General Shufelt had three important factors needed for the success of an individual: an understanding of heritage, the

capability for high performance, and the qualities of leadership.

Gen. Stubblebine referred to Gen. Shufelt as "a man at peace with himself—that only a man at peace with himself could perform in such an exemplary manner."

In speaking of Gen. Shufelt's future, Gen. Stubblebine said,

"... you have a charge and a challenge. I quote from Tennyson on the passing of King Arthur: '... the old order changeth; we are yielding our places to the new.'"

In answer to Gen. Stubblebine's comment, Gen. Shufelt replied, "I accept the charge and the challenge; I will do my best. I have great admiration and affection for the people of INSCOM. There are none better! Those members of the Chief's office who supported me superbly and who are truly representative of the many people I have served with over two and a half decades... it's their promotion. While I am putting on the stars, the promotion is truly theirs. I look forward to serving with the people of INSCOM and the U.S. Army."

Brig. Gen. Shufelt entered military service from the John Hopkins University in October 1955. After completing the Air Defense Officers' Basic Course, he served as a Battery Officer and Battalion S3 in the 1st Battalion, 43d Artillery (NIKE Hercules) in New Jersey until 1958. He then served with the 1st Rocket Howitzer Battalion, 34th Artillery in Germany as a Battery Officer, Battalion S2, and Battery Commander.

After completing the Artillery Career Course, he served as an Assistant PMS at Ohio University. His assignments in Vietnam included Assistant G2 Operations, IFFORCEV; Assistant S3, 52d Artillery Group; and Executive Officer, 7th Battalion, 13th Artillery.

After graduation from the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Brig. Gen. Shufelt served in Washington, D.C. as a staff officer in the Office, Secretary of Defense, and as Military Assistant to the Secretary of the Army.

In May 1973, he received a Master of Arts in International

Relations from the University of Maryland. He was assigned to Baumholder, Germany, in the 8th Infantry Division Artillery where he served as Assistant Fire Support Coordinator and Commander, 1st Battalion 83d Artillery. Upon completion of the battalion command tour, Gen. Shufelt was assigned as Assistant Executive to Gen. Haig, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe.

Following graduation from the Naval War College in July 1977,

he joined INSCOM as Chief, Plans, Programs and Analysis.

He left for one year to be the Army Executive Fellow at The Brookings Institute, and then returned to INSCOM as the Commander, Field Station Sinop.

Gen. Shufelt assumed the duties of INSCOM Chief of Staff on October 1, 1980, holding that post until assigned as the Deputy Commander for Support on January 13, 1983.

**'I accept the charge
and the challenge;
I will do my best.'**



During his promotion ceremony Brig. Gen. James W. Shufelt addresses the audience. (U.S. Army photograph by Sp4 Shackelford)

Home computers, the machines of the future

by Leonard Buchanan

More and more of the military personnel in the Augsburg area are looking for information about home computers. The information which has been available has been sparse, often inaccurate, and always confusing. This article will give some common sense, plain language information to the prospective home computer buyer.

DON'T BUY A HOME COMPUTER BEFORE YOU LOOK AROUND! Computers are not like many other investments (all cameras take pictures, all stereos play music, etc.), not all computers do the same things, nor are they made for the same purposes.

Before you buy a home computer, it is best to decide what

you want to use it for. If you don't know what they can do, let's look at how some owners actually use their machines after the newness wears off.

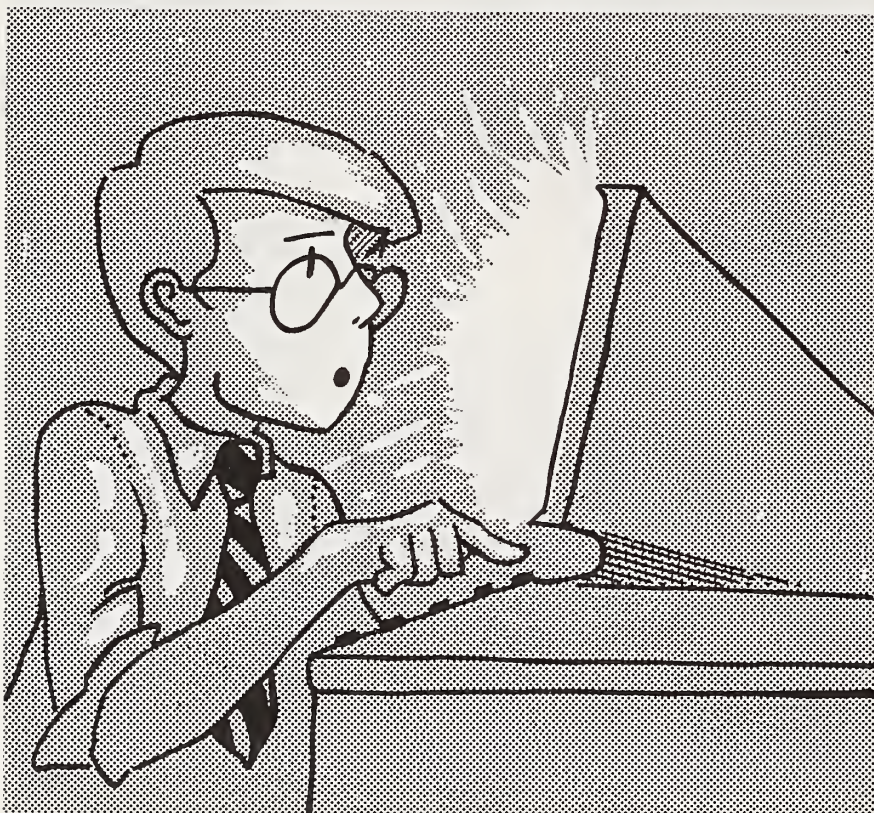
Some uses of the home computer are:

1. **HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**—for use in keeping records, recipes and in managing the family budget.

2. **GAMES**—Don't let anyone fool you about one brand being "only a game machine," they are all **REAL** computers. Games are the hardest and most intricate type of computer programming possible. If a computer has a wide range of games made for it, it has to be a good, top quality computer. When it comes down to showing off machines, the owner will always show off his games no matter what brand he has.

Besides, let's be honest . . . if you're like the rest of us humans, games will probably be the major portion of usage your machine will get.

3. **HOBBY**—Whatever your hobby is, a home computer will be useful in managing your finances, keeping records of what you've done, keeping calendars of events, and helping you in some way. You can



Oh-h-h!

computerize your electric trains, let your computer design quilt patterns or jewelry, etc. The uses are limited only by your own imagination.

4. EDUCATION—In my home, this is the second largest block of time to which our computer is devoted. There is something that “clicks” between kids and computers. In fact, I would say that in 10 more years, an American child who hasn’t dealt with computers and gained a comfortable familiarity with them, will be seriously uneducated and will feel that lack of training when he/she competes in the business world for a job.

5. BUSINESS—Although this is not one of the original purposes for a home computer, it is one of the major uses for it. If you are going into business for yourself, your chances of making a go of it depend greatly on your ability to organize. To computerize is to organize.

6. OTHER—There is no way to list all the uses. After you get your computer, you will find hundreds of ways to use your machine which are particular to your needs alone.

Once you have looked at your own situation and interests, it is very possible that you will find you don’t really need a computer. One of the large dangers in computer marketing today is to say that everyone needs one for some reason. That leads to the kind of thing we do with cameras: we spend hundreds of dollars on expensive camera equipment and then only take snapshots. Don’t buy a computer if what you need is a calculator, or a “pocket reminder” pad.

However, if you do see that a computer could be a useful asset to you, the next step is to take a good look at what the market has to offer. In this respect, one of the worst ways

you could begin is to buy what a friend has, on his/her say-so, alone.

One fact stands out: each person who owns a computer thinks of it as a new child—it is the cutest, best, greatest in the world. The longer a person owns one, the more he feels that way about it. Any computer owner can list thousands of things wrong with all the other brands, and can give you proof positive as to why you should buy the same brand they bought. But your long-range needs may not be the same as theirs. The advice of a friend is possibly the worst you can get.

(3) Color—Some machines advertise that they can be used with either B/W or color TVs. This does not necessarily mean that the picture will be in color. Ask about its color capabilities (how many colors, ease of using colors, etc.) when buying.

(4) Inverse letters—Regular letters are white on a darker background. Inverse are dark on a lighter background. Some machines give you this capability by letting you simply make the whole background bright, and all the letters dark. Many will let you mix regular and inverse letters on the same screen.

Before you buy a home computer,
it is best to decide
what you want to use it for.

To make matters worse, the dealers surely aren’t going to tell you the drawbacks of buying their products. How then do you decide?

Go back to your reason for buying a computer. Ask about each brand’s ability to fill your own specific needs and desires.

Things to look for in making your decision are:

(1) Upper/lower case letters—Some of the most expensive machines have only capital letters. If you plan to be doing much writing of term papers, business correspondence, etc., the ability to have small letters is a must.

(2) Graphics—Most machines have “character graphics,” but not all of them can draw actual pictures. “Character graphics” are simply letters which have special shapes and can be linked together to form bigger shapes.

(5) Languages—Most home computers come with a language called Basic Resident in their memory. However, many teachers will want to try Pascal or Forth as an educational language. You should check to see how hard and expensive it is to change languages in your computer. With many it is simply a matter of unplugging one language cartridge and plugging in the one you want. With others, you have to pull circuit boards, and with others, it is not possible at all.

(6) “Software”—What programs are available for your needs? One major reason people buy blindly, on the advice of friends, is because the friend will show how many programs are available for *their* brand. So what! The same programs will be available for almost all brands on the market today.

You shouldn't buy a certain brand because some friend promises you a lot of free programs either. Much to the dismay of those companies which sell programs, someone will be giving you a lot of free programs, no matter which brand you buy.

(7) Letters per line—If you will be wanting to use your computer for word processing, you will be concerned about the number of letters which will show on one line of the screen. For most home computers, you will have to be ready to concede on this point, or pay extra for the ability to have what you want.

(8) Actual cost—The actual cost of the computer is not just what you pay initially. There are hidden costs involved. For instance, my computer cost me the same as a friend's computer (of a different brand), but mine

came with lower case letters, inverse letters, 14 different modes of graphics, 128 colors, controller capability (for robots, Joysticks, etc.) My machine cost \$900. My friend has added many of these features to his machine because it didn't come with them. His original cost was also about \$900, but in order to get some of these things, he has had to pay another \$600. At the same time, his machine has features which mine doesn't have. I chose my machine according to the needs I would have, so haven't had to buy those "neat" features which came with his, but for which I have no need. Each brand will have features which are taught as being the best. Don't be fooled! In order to get one thing, you may have to give up something else.

Once you have looked at your needs and looked for the

proper machine to fill them, the next step is probably the most crucial one . . . try to find someone who has the machine you have selected and who will let you at least sit down and try it. Don't settle for them "showing" you how to use it by doing it while you watch. Ask to feel the keyboard, type in a few lines, etc. Actually see if you like the way it handles . . . test drive it.

In the Augsburg area, you can do this by simply asking the owners of a machine. There is a monthly get-together of those who own home computers in the Southern Bavaria/U.S. Region of Germany. The club meets every first Saturday of the month, in the Sheridan chapel basement.

When buying a computer remember to study your own needs and buy to meet them.

In recognition of warrant officers

by D. L. Parsons

While on active duty from 1978-80, I had several unique military experiences. If it had not been for the warrant officers of my company, my experiences could have been non-existent.

In my experiences, warrant officers have taken the time to get personally involved with the lower ranks of enlisted men and women assigned to them. The attention paid to the individual soldier paid off for me, as well as others in my old unit.

My first contact with warrant officers came at the 405th ASA, Fort Polk, La. I was fresh from Analysis School, anxious to conquer the world singlehandedly. Alas, it was not meant to be! A live mission was not available, so

my days consisted of checking dipsticks in the Motor Pool. Thank goodness for REDTRAIN funds, and a competent and compassionate warrant officer to disburse them.

My fellow soldiers and I embarked on a series of journeys designed to keep our skills and morale at a high level.

We traveled to the National Security Agency, to Florida, and to exercises at Fort Hood, Tex. We worked with elite units, such as GUARDRAIL and CEFIRM LEADER.

During our sojourns, we all made contacts, made new friends and eventually found our way out of Fort Polk. One soldier got

a position with an elite intelligence asset in the Far East. Another won acceptance to Language School. One soldier was accepted at Officer Candidate School, another to Rotary-Wing Flight Training. And this soldier won an ROTC Scholarship.

All these great things happened to us because two warrant officers took the time to provide attention to individuals, motivating them to improve themselves, and to become a better part of the total Army team. I tip my hat to my former superiors, the warrant officers, and to all warrant officers who are like them.

Medical treatment for a native of Sinop

By Sp4 Greg Markley

Sinop, Turkey . . . It was a scene Sp6 Richard Hall won't soon forget. It made the hours of interminable sick-call lines, the frustrations of Army hospital duty, worthwhile.

It happened last month, when a Sinopean presented Hall with a burned-on-wood sketch of Hall's wife and two daughters. It was the Turkish man's humble effort to show his deep gratitude to Hall for what amounted to saving his young son from leg impairment. It affirmed, said Hall, that the local dispensary's limited program of care available to Turkish nationals was valuable and important.

"This man's four-year old son had third-degree burns on his hips, thigh and ankle. We treated him for a month and his wounds healed nicely. The man asked me for a photograph of my family, which he pledged to return in a few weeks," recounted Hall.

"He came back about six weeks later and presented me with a beautiful burned-on-wood sketch of my family. It was, he said through an interpreter, a token of his appreciation for my curing his son and preventing the loss of the boy's leg.

"I was very pleased and astonished," said Hall. "In the five

years I've been a medic, I've treated many people for various afflictions. But to have somebody give me something, from the heart, for my service made this job worthwhile."

If it hadn't been for the dispensary's intervention, some of the burn victims might not get the proper care, said Hall. He termed this "particularly true" of one patient from the village of Abali who is both extremely poor and a deaf mute.

"These people from the villages cannot afford to pay the hospital bills or the doctor, so some of these people are turned away by local facilities because of a lack of funds," Hall noted. "It is my understanding that, as a mute, both of them would have been taken care of last, which might have been too late for the boy. He had the depth of burns that surely would have resulted in the loss of a leg if gangrene had been allowed to set in."

Dr. (Capt.) Martin Artman, station surgeon emphasized that the program is limited and "in no way compromises the quality or extent of medical care for the military personnel here." Cases are carefully screened, he said, and have to be approved by both the Turkish commander and American Forces commander.

They also have to be sufficiently serious cases "that cannot normally be handled by local hospitals," Artman said.

"We get mainly burn patients, but the total isn't high. For them, there is quality care. For us, there is the great satisfaction of helping people and seeing them recover," said Artman.

"Of course, we can't accept any money for the services," Hall said. "These people are very appreciative, though, and try to show gratitude to us in some way, mostly through gifts of pastries and pide bread."

The language gap presents no serious obstacles, Hall said. "It's a problem to a small degree—making sure they fully understand what they should and shouldn't do with certain medicines. We always use an interpreter, usually Oktay Keru, post interpreter. Also, we have interpreted lists of medical questions, which they can read themselves," he said.

For Hall, a veteran of 14 years Army service, five of them as a medic, duty at Sinop is challenging. "It's quite different from working in a hospital," he said as he folded sheets in the small treatment room. "Sometimes I'm left here all alone without a doctor if Dr. Artman has to Med-Evac a patient to Incirlick (AFB)," he said.

Although the dispensary is equipped to handle most medical emergencies, many patients have less serious ailments. "We get a lot of sprained ankles, twisted knees, pulled back muscles and colds," the Georgia native said.

That suits him just fine. "I just love helping people. Being an Army medic doesn't always bring rewards and recognition. But you get the personal satisfaction of knowing you nursed somebody back to health."

And sometimes you make a family of Turkish nationals very grateful.

The legend of gold, silver, and a man named Beale

by Diane L. Hamm

There once lived a man who made up a code. Concealed within that code or cryptogram is the location of a hidden treasure that has withstood the unscrambling of cryptanalytic treasure hunters for more than a century.

The story begins back in 1817 when Thomas Jefferson Beale of Virginia, along with a party of 30 men, started out on a hunting trip on the Great Prairie. Traveling north towards the Colorado Mountains, in March 1818, the group of men had camped for the night when they spotted something sparkling from the rocks within a small ravine. Sure enough, it was gold!

Among them, they made a decision—yes, they would become gold miners. And so they did!

After 18 months of mining, the men became concerned about the safety of their treasure from outlaws and Indians. The concern triggered Beale into returning to Virginia in November of 1819 with ten of his men. His intent in returning to Virginia was to hide 1,014 pounds of gold and 3,812 pounds of silver. His mission accomplished, Beale and his men left Virginia and

headed again to the Colorado Mountains.

Back at the mining site, Beale and his men lingered for two more years digging gold and silver. As before, Beale and his men returned to Virginia to deposit an additional 1,907 pounds of gold, 1,288 pounds of silver, and \$13,000 worth of jewels they had purchased in St. Louis. Again the trip to Virginia was successful, the treasure secured, and plans made ready for their return trip to the great mountains where they had found a fortune.

This time, before leaving, Beale entrusted a locked box with the proprietor of the Washington Hotel in Lynchburg, Virginia—Robert Morriss, with whom Beale had become friendly while staying at the hotel during his trips back to Virginia. Later, in a letter from St. Louis, Beale gave instructions to Morriss to wait ten years and then if Beale had not returned, to open the box.

Beale and his party were never heard from again.

Morriss waited for 23 years before opening the box in 1845. Inside, he found two letters addressed to him and several sheets

of paper covered with numbers. The letters told the story of the discovery and how the treasure was to be divided into 31 equal parts—one part for himself and one to be given to the next of kin of the 30 men who were with Beale at the time of the discovery.

One of the letters promised that the key to solving the numbered papers would be sent to Morriss, but none ever arrived.

After years of trying to solve the ciphers, Morriss gave up on his attempt and turned the papers over to a friend, James B. Ward, for assistance. After spending 20 years of his life, and exhausting all of his family fortune, Ward eventually succeeded in breaking the code of the paper marked No. 2, which only told of the contents of the treasure and the fact that it was buried in Bedford County, Virginia. The paper ended: "Paper Number One describes the exact locality of the vault, so that no difficulty will be had in finding it."

The key to Paper No. 2 lay in the Declaration of Independence. Each word was numbered from WHEN-1 to HONOR-1322, and by taking the first letter of the

word that had the same number as each cipher element, he found the clear text message. This can be seen from the following example:

115	73	24	818	37	52	49
I	H	A	V	E	D	E
17	31	62	657	22	7	15
P	O	S	I	T	E	D
140	47	29	107	79	84	56
I	N	T	H	E	C	O
238	10	26				
U	N	T				

But the Declaration of Independence did not provide the key to solve the cryptogram contained in Paper No. 2. By 1885, Ward finally decided to give up on his attempts to break the remaining two ciphers and to publish his results in a small pamphlet—"The Beale Papers," by the Virginian Book and Job Print, Lynchburg, Virginia. From that day on, experts from all the country have tried to break the code by using the Constitution, books of the Bible, and even the plays of Shakespeare. Nothing seems to work. Every known deciphering device has been deployed. Computer experts and clairvoyants have attacked the unsolved code, but to no avail.

Assuming a doubling in value for every twenty years since 1820, the estimated value of Beale's treasure today should stand at \$16.27 million; jewels worth \$13,000 in 1820 would be worth \$3.35 million today; 2,921 pounds of gold is now estimated at \$12.34 million; and 5,100 pounds of silver today is worth \$.58 million. No records exist of the treasure ever having been found, and by some the treasure is regarded as a hoax perpetrated by James B. Ward, and others. But for those who believe, to the man who breaks the code, there will be \$16.27 million in buried treasure, one of the richest rewards in cryptanalysis.



Debris from hurricane Iwa (pronounced Eva) narrowly missed the ITIC-PAC building.

Iwa caused trouble in Paradise

by Sgt. Joseph Murray

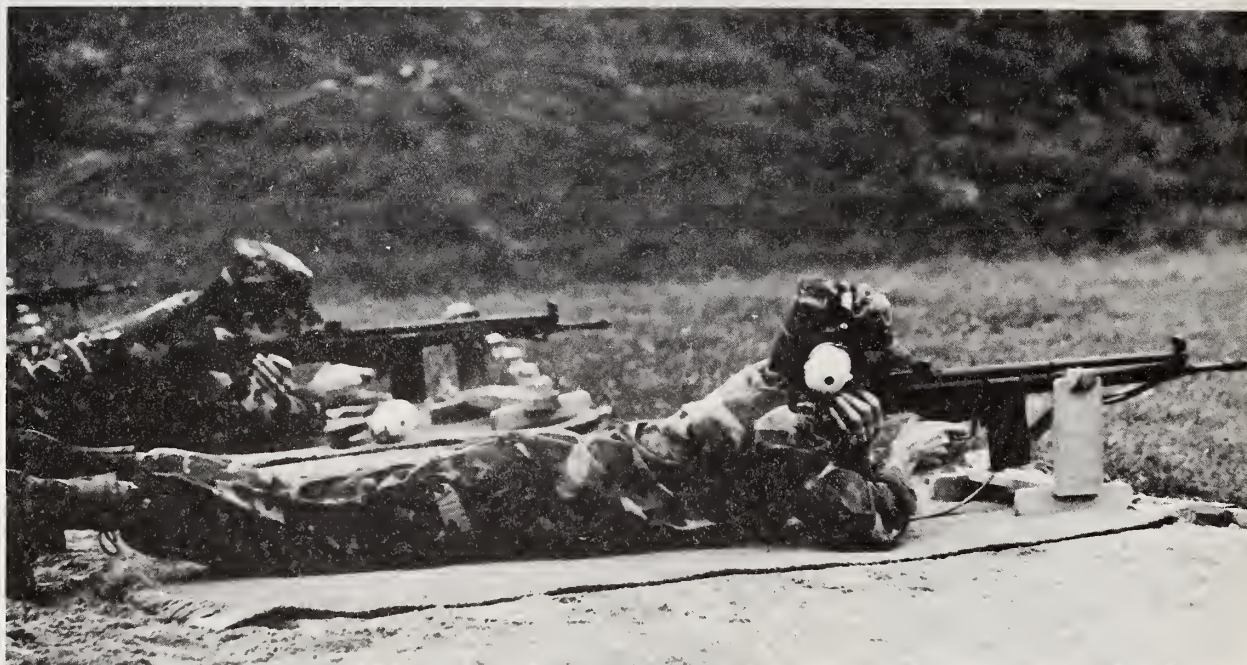
To some it was something never before experienced. To others, it was a thrilling adventure. But to the people hit hardest by Hurricane Iwa, it was a nightmare. Iwa (pronounced Eva) was the first true hurricane to hit the Hawaiian Islands since 1966, when Hurricane Connie visited here. The results, millions of dollars in damage, three deaths, and the devastation of many homes on the Islands of Kauai and parts of Oahu.

The damages to ITIC-PAC facilities were minimal due mostly to luck and some thoughtful planning. Because the Center is located in a flood plain, electronic equipment and other materials were moved to the second floor on the day of the storm. Vehicles were moved to higher ground, a move which paid dividends later. Once the preparations had been completed, people were allowed to leave for the safety of their quarters.

Hurricane Iwa struck the

night of November 23, bringing winds greater than 75 miles per hour. The fury of the winds was so great that electrical poles and towers were snapped, leaving all of Kauai and most of Oahu in darkness. The Honolulu city lights were doused. The storm was selective in its fury, seriously damaging some regions but leaving some areas untouched aside from power outages. Fortunately the damage to ITIC-PAC was negligible. Across the street portions of the tin roofs of warehouses were blown off, narrowly missing the ITIC-PAC building and landing in the parking lot where the unit cars would have been.

After a day of clean-up around the building, the only tell tale signs of the storm left behind were some broken branches and some well ventilated warehouses. Two days after the storm, the men and women of ITIC-PAC had a new reason for celebrating Thanksgiving.



SFC Mike Marus (r) and Sgt. Tom Eilenbers, HHC Support Battalion, fire the GS3 German rifle during qualifications for the Schuetzenschur, German Marksmanship Medal, held at Lagerlachfeld Range on Nov. 19 and 24. (Photo by Joy Peterson)

Qualifying for the German Marksmanship Badge

by Joy Peterson

Seven members of HHC Support Battalion joined with German Air Force servicemen in trying to qualify for the Schuetzenschur, German marksmanship badge, on November 19 and 24.

Two mornings were spent at Lagerlachfeld Range in Lagerlachfeld with the German unit, Flugsbetriebstaffel Jagdbombengeschwader 32, an Air Force support unit, commanded by Maj. Kube, in qualifying for the marksmanship badge.

On the first morning the German and American military personnel shot the GS3 German rifle, that fires the standard NATO 7.62 round, from distances of 150, 200, and 250 meters. To qualify during this phase, they had to hit a minimum of four out of six shots on a half silhouette pop up target. In qualifying for the bronze medal of the award, four of six rounds had to hit the target; for the silver marksmanship award, five of six hits were required; and for the gold, six

out of a possible six shots had to hit the target.

The second part of qualifying for the Schuetzenschur required firing the MG1 machine gun, that also fires the standard NATO round.

During the second phase of qualification, competitors shot at targets of landscapes containing silhouette figures within different circles on a 25 meter range. Qualifying for the bronze medal required three of 16 rounds to be inside the small inner circle of three different silhouettes, and five within the larger circles of the same silhouette figures. The silver award required three and seven, and the gold required four and eight. The bronze award requires a total of eight of 16 rounds be placed within the required circles, the silver 10 and the gold 12, leaving a margin of four rounds for errors.

Awards and Demerits at Bad Tolz

by Scott Henry

FS AUGSBURG, Germany—Sgt. Dayton Wicker, 1st Operations Battalion, recently won the Association of U.S. Army (A.U.S.A.) award at graduation ceremonies from the Bad Tolz Primary Leadership Course (PLC) on December 15, 1982.

Wicker was chosen from among his graduating class of approximately 130, to receive the A.U.S.A. award for having the least amount of demerits, or "gigs," than any other member of his class. During the four weeks of PLC, Wicker received only four demerits despite the tough standard, perfectionistic cadre at Bad Tolz.

Bad Tolz's PLC bears a surprising resemblance to Basic Training in the degree of stress applied, which many people find difficult to deal with in meeting the standards. Wicker's class, for example, started with 195 soldiers, but graduated only about 130.

Upon arrival at the tiny Flint Kaserne, Bad Tolz, soldiers "lose" their name and are referred to during the entire course of training by student identification number. Wicker, for example, was addressed as "36" the whole time he was there. This same student number is also written in large, bold figures on the front of a black binder that is carried by students while marching to and from classes.

Soldiers going through the course are restricted to post, ex-

cept for two weekend passes granted in the second half of the course. Even recreational facilities on post, theater or the snack bar, are off limits to the students. In addition, students at PLC are always kept on edge with the possibility of receiving demerits for uniform appearance, personal appearance, room appearance or personal conduct at any time.

The Primary Leadership Course at Bad Tolz is called the 7th Army NCO Academy.

Wicker advises that those getting ready to attend the Bad Tolz PLC make sure to remove stray strings from their uniforms and make certain that all shoe eyelets, subdued rank insignia and subdued belt buckles are completely black, with not the slightest worn spot. These are the things that the cadre loves to check and give out gigs for, he points out.

After the first week of the course, when Wicker was the only student without a gig, a Tac

Sergeant (as E-7 platoon sergeants are called at Bad Tolz) came up to him with the intention of catching him with an infraction to gig him on. "OK, I've got you now. Lift up your field jacket," said the Tac Sergeant. The cadre was disappointed though to find that Wicker's belt buckle was completely black, as required, and he was unable to issue him a demerit.

Other picayune points, though small, and for which they certainly can gig you on, are the matter of whether the tongue of your boots or low quarters is exactly the same gloss as the rest of the shoe. Dust in the room is something that they can always get you for, according to their whim, regardless if you've just finished dusting thoroughly or not.

Forty demerits is the maximum number of demerits that students can have before they are dropped from PLC at Bad Tolz. It is not uncommon for someone to get 16 gigs at one inspection, according to Wicker. Swearing is a cardinal sin at PLC, whereby Wicker cites the example of one soldier who received 25 demerits on one ill-conceived sentence.

There is one saving grace, however, for someone who has the desire to stay in the course, but seems headed to an early exit from too many gigs. That grace is the system of merit details, conducted on weekends, whereby a soldier can work off two demerits for each two-hour block of merit detail work that he does, up to a maximum of 12 demerits. Wicker, for example, spent six hours one weekend polishing the black cracks between some red brick floor tiles with Kiwi shoe polish, thereby earning the merit points. He never got to use these points to cancel demerits, however, because he didn't have the

requisite number of 40 demerits.

A student's room is a big area—the door to each room must be kept open at an exact 90 degree angle, with the door stop at another exact 90 degree angle to the door. Furniture in the soldier's room also has to be kept at specified distances from the wall. Uniforms hanging in wall lockers must also be absolutely faultless and underclothing in

Further, if students do not shout "Make way!" when they see a Tac Sergeant heading down one of the walk strips, and they fail to quickly clear a path for him to keep walking, then he is likely to detour out into the Autobahn and create havoc along this carefully polished roadway. When this happens, soldiers will spend hours repolishing the Autobahn.

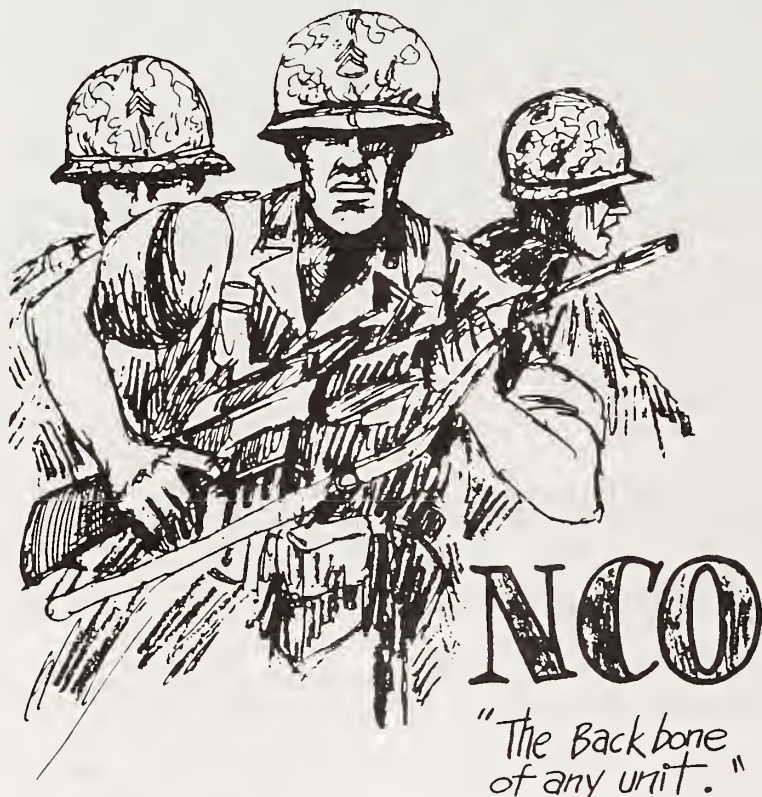
terial—three "no go's" on the same material results in a dismissal. In addition, each student chooses from a list of seven topics a topic that he must present to the class and on which he will be graded.

At the end of the course, each student must lead a PT formation through a series of conditioning drills, including explaining each exercise beforehand and calling cadence during the drill itself. PT is conducted daily at Bad Tolz and consists of an hour of exercise, with a one to three mile run.

Every morning at 7 a.m. training in drill and ceremonies is given, lasting for an hour or more. Near the end of the course, students are graded in leading a squad through a series of movements: forming them up, inspecting them, and conducting facing, column and flanking movements, all of which must be done correctly and in the proper sequence in order to get a "go."

Bad Tolz PLC is called the 7th Army NCO Academy, but students are sent there from Army units in Spain, England, Turkey and Greece, as well as Germany. Even Special Forces and Airborne units send their soldiers there, as the course is worth 30 promotion points. Women go through the course with the men.

Wicker has attended two other NCO academies in addition to PLC—the Missouri National Guard NCO Academy and the U.S. Army Reserve NCO Academy, where he was honor graduate. At Field Station Augsburg he is a linguist and holds a secondary MOS of air frame repairman from a tour in the Reserves. He recently completed the Army Pre-commission Course and has submitted an OCS (Officer Candidate School) application. Wicker hopes to attend OCS in the future.



drawers must be meticulously folded and stacked with ruler precision.

Another area which soldiers at PLC must be careful about is the wide, black strip that runs down the center of the hallway in the barracks. This is called the "Autobahn" and is not to be walked on. Instead, soldiers must walk on a foot-and-a-half wide walk strip on either side of the Autobahn. The Autobahn itself is kept black by virtue of being regularly hand polished with Kiwi by detailed persons, and stepping on it is a mortal sin.

There are three other rated areas of PLC, in addition to the demerit system, in which students must meet specific standards: academics, physical training, and drill ceremonies. Within the academic program there are three one-week blocks of instruction: leadership, map reading and BTMS (Battalion Training Management System).

For each of these one-week blocks of instruction there is an exam given, for which the students receive either a "go" or a "no go." If given a "no go," the student must retest on the ma-

Change of Command at VHFS

"Change of Commands are a very old tradition. Officers want to command, and I'm sure no assignment will give you more satisfaction than this, your first command," so spoke Col. Emmett J. O'Brien, post commander, as he congratulated Capt. William W. Marvin at the

recent Change of Command ceremony which saw Marvin assume command of Headquarters Company, U.S. Army Garrison.

Marvin, a native of Miami, Fla. and a graduate of Ohio University, was commissioned a 2nd Lt. in 1975, went on to at-

tend the Armor Officer Basic Course at Fort Knox, Ky. and the Tactical Intelligence Staff Officer Course at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Prior to his assignment as commander of USAG, Marvin served as Aide-de-Camp to the Commanding General, INSCOM.



Shown cutting the cake at the 11th anniversary of FS Augsburg are SFC Frank Boyce and Sp4 Brenda Thompson. (Photo by Mark Formwald)

FS Augsburg's 11th anniversary

FS AUGSBURG, Germany—Field Station Augsburg's 11th anniversary was celebrated on January 12, 1983 with the cutting of an anniversary cake by SFC Frank Boyce, HHC Support Bn, and SP4 Brenda Thompson, 3rd Ops Bn.

The Field Station's anniversary was also celebrated with the serving of "Blue Chip" cookies, in recognition of Blue Chips—an award program initiated by Col. Michael M. Schneider, FSA commander, and blue ice cream in its dining facility.

Boyce and Thompson were selected to the position of honor in cutting the cake with a saber for being a two-time recipient of FSA's Blue Chip and for being selected as the VII Corps/USAREUR Soldier of the Year, respectively.

family album



Col. Leland J. Holland, guest speaker, is shown addressing the attendees at the National Prayer Breakfast at Arlington Hall Station. Col. Holland was the ranking officer at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran when it was taken over by student terrorists in 1979. (U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Shackelford)

National Prayer Breakfast at AHS

by Chaplain McConnell

The National Prayer Breakfast was celebrated at Arlington Hall Station on February 10, 1983.

Chaplain (Maj.) Donald R. McConnell, the Installation Chaplain, delivered the welcoming address. The Invocation was offered by the Reverend David Ray, the Auxillary Catholic Chaplain.

After a delicious, wholesome breakfast, singers Matt and

Margaret Canter inspired the audience with three timely messages in song. The songs ranged from classical gospel to country/western knee-slapping gospel.

The guest speaker, Col. Leland J. Holland, was introduced by his close friend, Lt. Col. Joseph Liberti, the installation commander. Col. Holland is a former U.S. Army Attache, Embassy of the United States of America,

Tehran, Iran and was there during the time our American citizens were attacked and held captive by the Iranian students. The Americans were held as political hostages from November 1979 to January 1981.

Col. Holland brought a message of faith and inspiration to those attending the National Prayer Breakfast. He spoke of the thoughts and fears that you have when you are totally dependent on your captives for all your needs, knowing that at any moment you may be killed.

Col. Holland said, "Everyone has his own idea of what God is like. In times like those, even though you had never prayed before you would look for God—and you would find Him. And you would pray."

He went on to say that they could not have survived those days of isolation and mental taxing without that faith which they learned so long ago as little children. He also said, "There are no atheists in situations like those in Iran in which we were held captive."

Col. Holland's remarks were timely and relative to the purpose of the National Prayer Breakfast. We were all challenged to examine ourselves to see if we had such faith to sustain us in times of isolation, pressure and trouble. You don't have to be a hostage to feel those things . . . most of us feel them in some way every day where we live and work. May God help us to have such faith that sustains and holds us up in times of heartache, loneliness, isolation, trouble, or feelings of being unloved and unappreciated.



Attendees of the FY83 INSCOM Logistics Conference. Shown in the front row is Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine III, Commander of INSCOM. (Photo by John Gonsalves)

Annual Logistics Conference

by Bobby Stewart

The U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) recently conducted its Annual Logistics Conference at Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Virginia. Attending this working conference were Directors of Industrial Operations, Supply and Maintenance Officers and other key logisticians from INSCOM's subordinate units from CONUS, Hawaii, Japan, Korea, Europe and Turkey. The conference focused on common problem identification and the development of resolutions to those problems.

Additionally, the DCSLOG staff provided expertise and guidance in the identification of areas of logistics concern for

present and future mission requirements. Emphasis during the conference was focused on supply accountability and maintenance programs in support of current and future missions.

Among the highlights of the conference were the presentation and discussion of the Army's Materiel Goal by Lt. Gen. Richard H. Thompson, Department of the Army, Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, and the discussion by Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine III, INSCOM Commander, on the relationship of INSCOM's Materiel Objective to the Army's Materiel Goal.

Guest speakers from HQDA, DARCOM, NSA and other

INSCOM staff activities added much to the quality of information being provided to the INSCOM logisticians. Some of the discussions and workshops included the Command Supply and Maintenance Inspection Programs, Property Accountability, Selected Equipment Status Report, Configuration Management, Repair and Return Policies, Test Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment, Commercial Activities, Integrated Logistics Support Planning, Acquisition Procedures, Life Cycle Management, Automated Systems and other subjects of interest to the conference attendees.

family album

Other activities taking place during the conference were visits to the Intelligence Materiel Development and Support Office at Fort Meade, Md., the Electronics Materiel Readiness Activity and the newly reorganized Mission Support Activity at Vint Hill Farms Station, Virginia.

A Military Personnel Center (MILPERCEN) representative was available at the conference site to conduct reviews of Official Military Records of the

conference attendees.

Both Maj. Gen. Stubblebine and Col. Robert G. Haltiner, DCSLOG, indicated in their closing remarks that the objectives of the conference were fully met. They also indicated that the DCSLOG staff is more prepared to support the field activities which, in turn, is more prepared to support their units. The result is anticipated to be continued responsive support to all INSCOM units.

Soldier "promoted" from enlisted to officer

by Lorraine De Martini

FS Kunia celebrates

by CW03 David L. Phillips

A ribbon-cutting ceremony was held recently to mark another milestone in the 18-month rehabilitation program at Field Station Kunia. The dining facility, conference rooms, training areas, and a complete upgrade of fire and safety systems through-

out the complex were a part of the rehabilitation effort.

These newly reconstructed areas are designed to provide a modern, safe, comfortable and efficient working environment for personnel assigned to Field Station Kunia.

In Field Station Augsburg, one soldier recently experienced quite a jump in rank when he was "promoted" from enlisted to officer.

Michael O. Chapman, 1st Operations Battalion, received such a promotion when he jumped in rank from sergeant first class to warrant officer with his December 15 appointment.

Prior to Chapman's appointment, he served with the 1st Operations Battalion as the Plans and Training NCOIC.

Chapman has 11 years of military service and had a variety of assignments. Past assignments include locations such as Fort Riley, Kan., Burma, Fort Hood, Tex., Republic of Vietnam, Fort Meade, Md., Goodfellow Air Force Base, Tex., Fort Devens, Mass., among others.

W01 Chapman holds an Associate of Science degree from the University of New York and will soon complete a Bachelor of Science degree in linguistics from the same university.

Chapman leaves Field Station Augsburg for assignment to Hunter Airfield, Savannah, Ga.



Col. W. Fritts, Cdr. and Mr. D. Boak, Chief NCPAC, cut the cake at a reception following the ceremony at USAFS Kunia. (Photo by PFC Miller)



Sp4 Michael Bonfadini is demonstrating the photographic printing process in the darkroom. (Photo by Annette Hickman)

AHS sergeant wins second place in Photography Contest

by Annette Hickman

In the fall of 1982, competitions for the All-Army Photography Contest were held at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Sp4 Michael S. Bonfadini of U.S. Army Garrison, ACC Co., submitted three of his color photographs for consideration. Among them was a picture of a sunrise through a barracks window in Vaihingen, Germany, entitled "What Dreams May Come Thru A Barracks Window." The picture caught the judge's eye and took a second place award in Experimental Color Photography.

Sp4 Bonfadini is from Red Bluff, California. His first experience in photography was in a high school class. Serious pursuit of the art was encouraged by his wife Loretta. During his tour in Germany 1979/80, Bonfadini received further training at the Morale Support Craft Shop photo lab and a lifelong avocation was begun.

Bonfadini experienced a personal freedom when he joined the Army. He found that he could be and say anything he

chose, and could start life with a fresh dream of accomplishment. His photographs are a personification of those dreams. Part of his dream came true when he won the photography contest on the submission of his sunrise photo.

Bonfadini received recognition through his company's Individual Achievement Award, command commendation as well as the Department of the Army certificate, cash prize and a medallion.

INSCOM's Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel, Col. Robert A. Wolters.

This year's theme, "Same Mission, Same Goal" successfully embraced all three agendas: S/1, Reenlistment and Human Relations/Equal Opportunity.

Many out-of-town attendees arrived and processed in at the conference site, The Quality Inn, Pentagon City. Their free time was leisurely spent meeting their counterparts, reacquainting themselves with metropolitan living, psyching themselves for the Super Bowl, and recuperating from jet lag.

The conference formally began with welcoming remarks by Brig. Gen. Hunt, INSCOM's Deputy Commander, Intelligence on Jan. 24 in the Headquarters Building, Arlington Hall Station. Gen. Hunt introduced the keynote speaker, Brig. Gen. William Gourley, Director of Enlisted Personnel, MILPERCEN. Gen.

S1/Reenlistment and HREO Conference

During the period January 24, 1983 to February 1, 1983, 43 officer, enlisted and civilian personnel representing 20 subordinate INSCOM commands

attended the fifth annual S1/Reenlistment and Human Relations/Equal Opportunity Conference (S1/Reenlistment/HREO) which was hosted by HQ



At the fifth annual S1/Reenlistment/Human Relations/Equal Opportunity Conference held recently in this area, Lt. Col. R. B. Logan briefs attendees on the high performance Task Force. (U.S. Army photo)

Gourley addressed the overall mission and primary focuses of the Enlisted Personnel Management Field worldwide and the Army's future projections.

Common topic briefings included the high performance Task Force by Lt. Col. Logan and his staff, Echelons Above Corps (EAC) by Lt. Col. Flannery, FY83 Reenlistment Program by Lt. Col. (P) Molino, Alcohol and Drug Abuse by Col. O'Meara, HREO by Mr. Jones and Maj. Tate, along with other topics on office automation and audiovisual.

Throughout the conference, briefers representing INSCOM, MILPERCEN, and HQ DA briefed current Army policies, issues and recent changes, and served as information resource guides. Their topics included enlisted and officer management/distribution in the military intelligence and reenlistment arenas; the 1983 Reenlistment Program, its changes, objectives and impact on INSCOM; the DA Equal Opportunity Program; and various other military personnel and management issues. These briefers were well received since they were the experts on subjects that the conferees had identified as prominent concerns months before the conference began.

The conference ended on the evening of January 31 at The Quality Inn when over 65 people attended the banquet given for the attendees. This fifth annual highlight honored those units which exceeded 100 percent of their assigned reenlistment objectives during FY82 with letters of appreciation signed by Maj. Gen. Stubblebine and trophies to those reenlistment NCO's who achieved the highest percentage per group. Groups I thru V are distinguished by the number of enlisted personnel assigned to the unit. (Group I—950 or more assigned SM; Group II—300-949

SM; Group III—100-299 SM; Group IV—25-99; Group V—24 or less assigned SM.)

Brig. Gen. Hunt presented the letters and trophies to the proud recipients: Group I Trophy—501st MI GP, MSgt. Riley for achieving 129.57 percent; Group II Trophy—FS Kunia, SFC Brooks for achieving 167.71 percent; Group III Trophy—Vint Hill Farms Station, SSgt. Lehtola for achieving 193.59 percent; Group IV Trophy—ASD, Capt. Kendrick for achieving 175.44 percent; and Group V Trophy—USASED, Maj. Laing for achieving 232.56 percent.

The conference was a success for all participants. The HREO representatives were especially appreciative since this year was the first time that the HREO Office had the opportunity to prepare and implement an agenda. A wealth of knowledge, training, updated resources and experiences were gained during the attendees' nine day stay. This community of personnel servers agreed that the conference met their needs and that they can now provide better personnel service to INSCOM's soldiers.

Prayer Breakfast at VHFS

by Sp5 Martha O'Brien

A National Prayer Breakfast was observed February 4 at Vint Hill with Chaplain (Maj. Gen.) Patrick J. Hessian, Army Chief of Chaplains, as guest speaker.

The welcome and opening remarks were made by Vint Hill's Post Chaplain (Maj.) Henry G. Wade after which the Vint Hill

Gospel Singers and the Chapel Quartet presented several selections. Col. Emmett J. O'Brien, post commander, then introduced Chaplain Hessian.

Hessian spoke of the qualities of spiritual leadership and noted "there is leadership in general which has three main objectives:"

- Uphold the law

- Establish customs

- Pursue a quest for good

Hessian further explained that "spiritual leadership takes these same three objectives and adds to each a Godly perspective:"

- Upholding God's laws

- Establishing Godly customs

- Pursuit of Godly quests

He added, "A good leader (spiritual and in general) makes known what he believes, why he believes it and knows he must lead by example. Only by living and teaching by example (not preaching) can the good leader establish his credibility."

Hessian's remarks come from his many years of experience as a military chaplain.

Ordained a Roman Catholic Priest on May 30, 1953, he served as Associate Pastor of Saint James Church, St. Paul, Minn. until August 1963. In 1958 he joined the U.S. Army Reserve and served with the Reserve units at Fort Snelling, Minn. until 1963 when he entered active duty with the 1st Brigade, 1st Armor Division, Fort Hood, Tex.

Hessian became known as "the soldiers chaplain" while serving as Brigade Chaplain of the 173d Airborne Brigade, in Vietnam.

On June 24, 1982, Hessian was nominated by President Reagan for appointment as Chief of Chaplains, Department of the Army. The Senate confirmed the nomination on June 30, 1982.

Most recently, Hessian received the title of Monsignor through the Pontifical Honor of Prelate of Honor conferred by his Holiness, Pope John Paul II.

SSgt. Owen Davis was recently certified as a Voice Language Analyst and Language Analyst by NSA.



Sergeant receives certification

SSgt. Owen Davis, CO, 1st BN, was certified as Voice Language Analyst and Language Analyst by the NSA Language Career Panel after passing four difficult

nothing unusual for SSgt. Davis. He received the Commandant's Award at the Defense Language Institute for superior scholastic achievements and because of his

family album

language examinations and after demonstrating language-related skills. SSgt. Davis is among the very few linguists who professionalized in both tracks simultaneously. What makes his accomplishment even more noteworthy is that two of his tests were scored as "passed with distinction"; a feat very rarely achieved by other aspirants for language professionalization.

Excellence in language is

proven linguistic skills is presently participating in a military linguist program which stresses intensive formalized language study and language processing.

Davis has been in the U.S. Army since 1976 and arrived at NSA in March 1982. He is the 34th Army linguist from among 107 military linguists of all services certified by the NSA Language Career Panel since 1969.



Maj. Gierer (L), Company Commander of the 1st German Army Mountain Division, presents the Leistungsabzeichen in Bronze to Maj. Roger E. Bort of USARI.

USARI personnel receive German awards in bronze and silver

During an awards ceremony in December 1982, Maj. Gierer, representing Col. Bader, Chief of Staff of the 1st [GE] Mountain Division, awarded the Leistungsabzeichen (Performance Insignia) of the Bundeswehr in bronze and silver to twelve officers at the U.S. Army Russian Institute.

This was the result of these officers' demonstrated ability in a variety of military proficiency tasks. Included were a 20 kilometer forced march (25 km for Silver) in the mountains, firing

for qualification with German weapons (the P-38 pistol and Uzi submachinegun), various athletic events (5000 meter run, 100 meter sprint, running broad jump, and 7.25 kilogram shot put), a swimming event (200 meters), and the ability to perform first aid. In addition, eight of the officers fulfilled the requirements for the Schutzenschnuer (Shooting Proficiency Badge) of the Bundeswehr, involving firing for qualification with the pistol, submachine gun, rifle, and machine gun.

The Leistungsabzeichen is awarded in Bronze, Silver, and Gold. Each level requires a higher degree of proficiency, such as a longer march, more accurate shooting, and a higher score on athletic events. Individuals must progress from Bronze to Silver to Gold.

Each event in the competition was scored by officers and NCOs of the 1st [GE] Mountain Division to insure that the required standards of the Bundeswehr were met. The assistance of these individuals was recognized by letters of appreciation from the Commander, U.S. Army Russian Institute.

The Leistungsabzeichen in Bronze was presented to Majors Roger E. Bort, William D. Leipold, John Norton, Jr., Captains Douglas D. Brisson, Paul B. Ciszewski, James F. Holcomb, Griffith S. Hughes, James V. Leahey, Charles B. Lee, Jr., and Captain James E. Derdeyn, USMC. The Leistungsabzeichen in Silver was presented to Captains Frederick P. A. Hammersen and James M. Silva.

The requirements for the Schutzenschnuer in Bronze were fulfilled by Majors Bort and Norton, Captains Ciszewski, Hughes, Leahey, Lee and Captain Derdeyn, USMC. The requirements for the Schutzenschnuer in Silver was fulfilled by Captain Hammersen. In addition, Captains Ralph M. Brunner, Klaus M. Mullinex, and Harry G. Simmeth, who did not compete in the competition for the Leistungsabzeichen, fulfilled the requirements for the Schutzenschnuer in Bronze.

This experience has strengthened the partnership ties between the Headquarters, 1st [GE] Mountain Division and the U.S. Army Russian Institute. It was the latest in a series of partnership activities that have included military training, athletic competition, and social events.

For your information

Veterans in Government service

by Sandra Collier

Since the time of the Civil War, veterans of the armed forces traditionally have been given some degree of preference in appointments to government jobs. Recognizing possible economic loss suffered by those who serve their country in the armed forces, Congress enacted laws to prevent veterans seeking Federal employment from being penalized because of the time they spent in service. Preference does not have as its goal the placement of a

and Security Command can be proud of its record in employing veterans, and among those, disabled veterans. Of our total civilian population of 1,654, 866 are veterans. Of that total, 46 are disabled veterans. Females comprise 7.6% of the veteran work force.

Those veterans who served on active duty at any time during the period beginning August 5, 1964 and ending May 7, 1975 may be eligible for a special type

If a nondisabled Vietnam-era veteran has completed no more than 14 years of education, a Federal agency may hire that individual without requiring competition in a regular Federal Service examination, provided that the veteran agrees to participate in a program of education or training. These 14 years of education do not apply to compensably disabled Vietnam-era veterans discharged because of service-connected disabilities.

Those veterans who served on active duty at any time between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975 may be eligible for a special appointment under the Veterans Readjustment Act.

veteran in every Federal job in which a vacancy occurs. This would be incompatible with the merit principle of public employment. It does provide a uniform method by which special consideration is given to qualified veterans seeking Federal employment.

The U.S. Army Intelligence

of appointment described under Veterans Readjustment Act (VRA). There are at present 24 VRA appointees serving in civilian positions within INSCOM. Disabled veterans with compensable service-connected disabilities of 30 percent or more may be eligible for a special non-competitive appointment.

For jobs at grades GS-04 through GS-07, the veteran need only meet the minimum requirements for the job. (This may include passing a written test for some positions.) For jobs at grades GS-01 through GS-03, military service is enough to meet minimum requirements if the agency determines that the

veteran is able to do the work.

Under a Veterans Readjustment Act (VRA) appointment, the veteran and the employing agency would work out a training or educational program designed around the veteran's interests, the agency's needs, and the training or educational facilities available in the area.

The VRA appointment is an excepted appointment. After two years of satisfactory performance on the job and participation in the agreed-to educational or training program, the veteran's appointment is converted to career or career-conditional.

Since VRA opportunities are available at most Federal agencies nationwide, interested VRA eligibles may directly contact the personnel offices of the agencies in which they would like to work for information concerning their VRA programs.

Veterans Readjustment Act appointments will be discontinued after September 30, 1984 under the provisions of Public Law 95-520.

Since opportunities under noncompetitive appointment authority for 30 percent or more compensably disabled veterans are available at most Federal agencies nationwide, applicants may contact the personnel offices of the agencies in which they would like to work for more specific details. Under Chapter 31, Title 38, United States Code, disabled veteran clients of the Veterans Administration may train in Federal agencies and be noncompetitively appointed to the position for which trained by any agency having a suitable vacancy.

For more information regarding this training program for disabled veterans, contact the local Veterans Assistance Center or the Counseling and Rehabilitation Services Department of the Headquarters Office of the Veterans Administration.

Why do personnel security clearances take so long?

Perhaps even more frustrating than not having a soldier to fill a position is to have a soldier who cannot perform a duty because he or she doesn't have the proper personnel security clearance. The paperwork is in but it seems like it takes an eternity for the clearance to come back granted.

"Don't they know they're hurting my unit's efficiency and readiness, not to mention Sergeant Rock's morale."

"He's here but he can't perform the duties. A lot of good that does my unit and the soldier."

"Why, half of his tour will be over before he gets his clearance."

Sound familiar? Unfortunately, it's true in too many cases. The General Accounting Office (GAO) estimates that the military services lose about \$580 million in productivity of military personnel per year while soldiers, airmen and sailors wait for security clearances. But this loss of productivity, and its accompanying frustration, can be substantially reduced.

You can help reduce lost productivity and speed up the process of getting soldiers the necessary security clearance by

understanding the system and using it properly.

The Process

The process of filling a vacant position requiring a security clearance begins with a requisition. The personnel security clearance requirement for a particular requisition is indicated by a security investigation status code. This tells MILPERCEN to select a soldier with a special qualification—the personnel security clearance.

From the soldiers available for reassignment in a particular grade and skill, a career manager at MILPERCEN nominates a qualified soldier to fill the requisition. If this nomination involves access to sensitive compartmented information, it is coordinated with MILPERCEN's Central Clearance Facility (CCF). CCF is the centralized activity which grants, revokes and denies personnel security clearances for all Army activities worldwide based on completed investigations and other information. All nominations requiring a personnel security clearance will be coordinated with CCF effective July 1983.

CCF tells the career manager the current security clearance of

the soldier and what is necessary if a clearance has to be updated or upgraded.

The MILPERCEN career manager then informs the losing command's military personnel office (MILPO) of the planned assignment and the security clearance requirement through the Centralized Assignment Procedures III (CAP III).

Here is where the system begins to falter. It is then the MILPO's responsibility to inform the security manager of the personnel security clearance requirement.

The security manager, working with the individual soldier being reassigned, must prepare the necessary paperwork to initiate a request for a personnel security investigation commensurate with the clearance needed, and forward it to the Defense Investigative Service (DIS). Failure to complete this action in a timely manner is the single greatest

For your information

ducing security clearance processing time.

DIS, which conducts all personnel security investigations for the military services, will take anywhere from a few weeks to four or five months to complete its investigation.

When DIS completes its investigation, it sends the investigation to CCF for adjudication. Using the investigation results and other sources of information, a specialist at CCF makes a reasonable, common-sense judgment whether or not to grant a clearance based on the criteria for the required clearance. Once a case is ready for adjudication at CCF, it rarely waits longer than 15 days for final action.

Ideally, the security clearance cycle is completed before a soldier departs his or her losing command. If the soldier has already departed when the clearance comes back to the losing installation, the possibility of a greater delay exists if the losing command fails to promptly forward the clearance certificate to the gaining command.

Solution

Communication and coordination in the personnel security clearance process are essential between the MILPO and MILPERCEN and between the MILPO (G1, S1) and the security manager (G2, S2). Each player must understand the role of the

Commands should develop standard operating procedures to facilitate the coordination needed to make the processing of personnel security clearances a smooth and efficient operation.

source of problems in the personnel security investigations process.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff standard for initiating a security clearance request is that paperwork will be forwarded to DIS within 21 days of receipt of the CAP III. Command emphasis and a close working relationship between MILPOs and security managers are fundamental to re-

Once CCF has adjudicated the case, it informs the security manager and forwards the Certificates of Clearance, DA Form 873.

Again, the need for coordination comes into play. The security managers must inform and forward the Certificate of Clearance to the MILPO. This completes the personnel security clearance cycle.

other and meet his or her responsibility. Losing commands are most often the culprits guilty of foot-dragging while the gaining commands suffer.

Here are a few ideas that may help speed the process:

- Commands should develop standard operating procedures to facilitate the coordination needed to make the processing of personnel security clearances a

smooth and efficient operation.

- To reduce investigative workload, commands should periodically conduct reviews to ensure personnel security requirements are consistent with mission needs, and that only necessary investigations are requested.

- Commands should ensure the requisitions accurately and clearly indicate all pertinent data, such as security clearance investigation status codes, clearance requirements, including scope, recency of investigation requirement, and other qualifying or screening criteria.

- MILPOs (G1, S1) and security managers (G2, S2) need to have a working relationship when it comes to the security clearance process.

- Finally, command interest tends to accomplish positive results. What commanders and chiefs of staff are interested in mysteriously generates interest among their staffs.

You have a part in making sure that the soldier arrives at the gaining command with the proper clearance to perform his or her assigned duty. MILPOs and security managers must consider the personnel security clearance as important as MOS, ASI, and grade in assigning the right soldier to the right duty.

Manning the force is a challenging task. Many considerations go into each assignment action. But only this detailed care will guarantee the Army is combat ready.

For more information about the personnel security clearance process, write or call:

Commander,
U.S. Army Central Personnel
Security Clearance Facility
ATTN: PCCF-0
Fort George G. Meade, MD
20755

AUTOVON: 923-3701
COMMERCIAL (301) 677-3701

Do you have a problem with alcohol or drugs?

by Joy Peterson

"Late for work again? What's your excuse this time?" "Why not, just one more can't hurt; just one more for the road." "Why not join the party, there's nothing else to do." Do these phrases sound familiar?

Do you recall things you did last night that you find embarrassing now, or didn't recall at all until your friends reminded you of them? If this has a familiar nagging sensation for you, you may have a problem with alcohol or drugs.

Today's Army Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program (ADAPCP) statistics indicate that some soldiers are abusively using alcohol and drugs for a variety of reasons. Reasons for excessive drinking or use of drugs can range from dealing with pressures of being away from home, stationed in a foreign country, on-the-job pressures, adjusting to the cultural shock of being in the Army, or the lack of other social activities to fill one's leisure time.

Urinalysis screening for THC (active ingredient in marijuana and hashish) is performed on the individual who is suspected of being an habitual user. A positive test result usually indicates repeated use of drugs, according to Roland Verfaillie, Alcohol and Drug Control Officer, Field Station Augsburg. Mr. Verfaillie is also manager of the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program (ADAPCP) and the Community Counseling Center (CCC) at the field station.

"Any usage of paraphernalia in the Army," said Mr. Verfaillie, "is against Army Regulations. 'Smoking' is not the thing to do if you want to stay in the Army."

According to Verfaillie, the majority of clients enrolled in the Army's Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program are enlisted personnel. He said, "While most are command referrals, the trend is that more people are self-referred. At one time self-referrals were at three percent, now they are at six or seven

percent.

"Most self-referrals come on their own after thinking about it or through others pointing out that they have a problem. Frequently an ultimatum is given to them by the wife to choose counseling and her or separation," continued Verfaillie.

Two major groups of individuals fall into the high risk area for alcohol and drug abuse. They are the young person and the older person, the senior NCO. Verfaillie attributes extra stresses on the young soldier, who for the first time is away from home, especially overseas, and the cultural shock of the Army as being a factor in his excessive use of alcohol and drugs.

"People who aren't able to create pastime activities for themselves and who just sit on the Kasernes without looking at their surroundings become bored and feel alienated. As a result, they run the risk of associating with people who only drink for a pastime. They also seek supportive people. If their friends are into drinking and drugs, it is hard for them to break away from this pattern," said Verfaillie.

With the older group, senior NCOs, alcohol and drugs become a way of releasing tension and escaping from pressures. He is usually a very hard-driving individual. He is loyal to the Army. He is also an achiever and does not budget much time for pleasure, explained Verfaillie.

Once a referral is made, self-referrals and command referrals follow the same procedure before entering into the program. For a self-referral, the commander is notified so that the individual can be released from duty—this ensures that he will be given the time to take care of his problem and not be penalized as a result of it.

The servicemember undergoes a personal and a medical evalua-

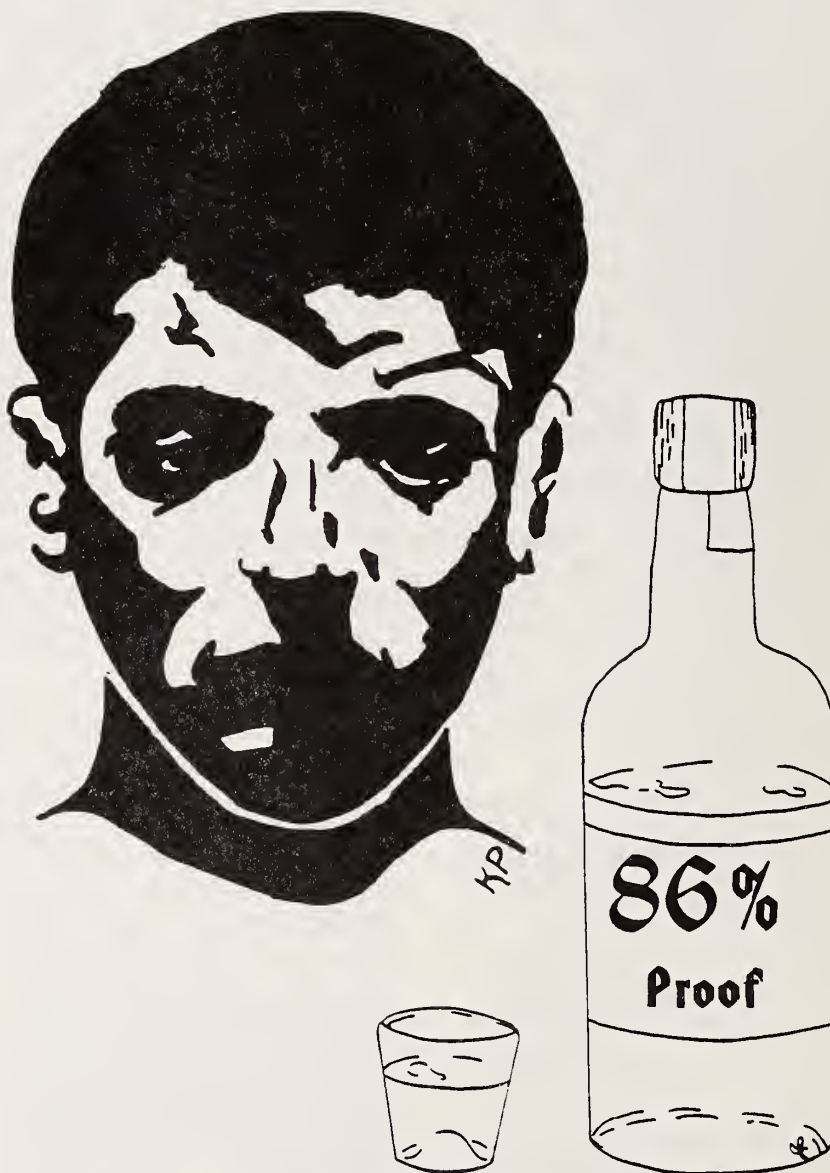
For your information

tion. The evaluation will be an aid in placing the alcohol and drug user in a program designed for his needs.

What happens to a person if he does not benefit from the program and is a repeater? When this occurs he is considered a 'Rehab Failure.' These individuals are then processed by their units for a discharge under

Chapter 9. (A Chapter 9 is separation from the service of enlisted personnel for alcohol and/or drug abuse.)

The next time you sip down that smooth drink or experiment with drugs, consider whether you might have a problem, the programs available to you, and the consequences of not getting help.

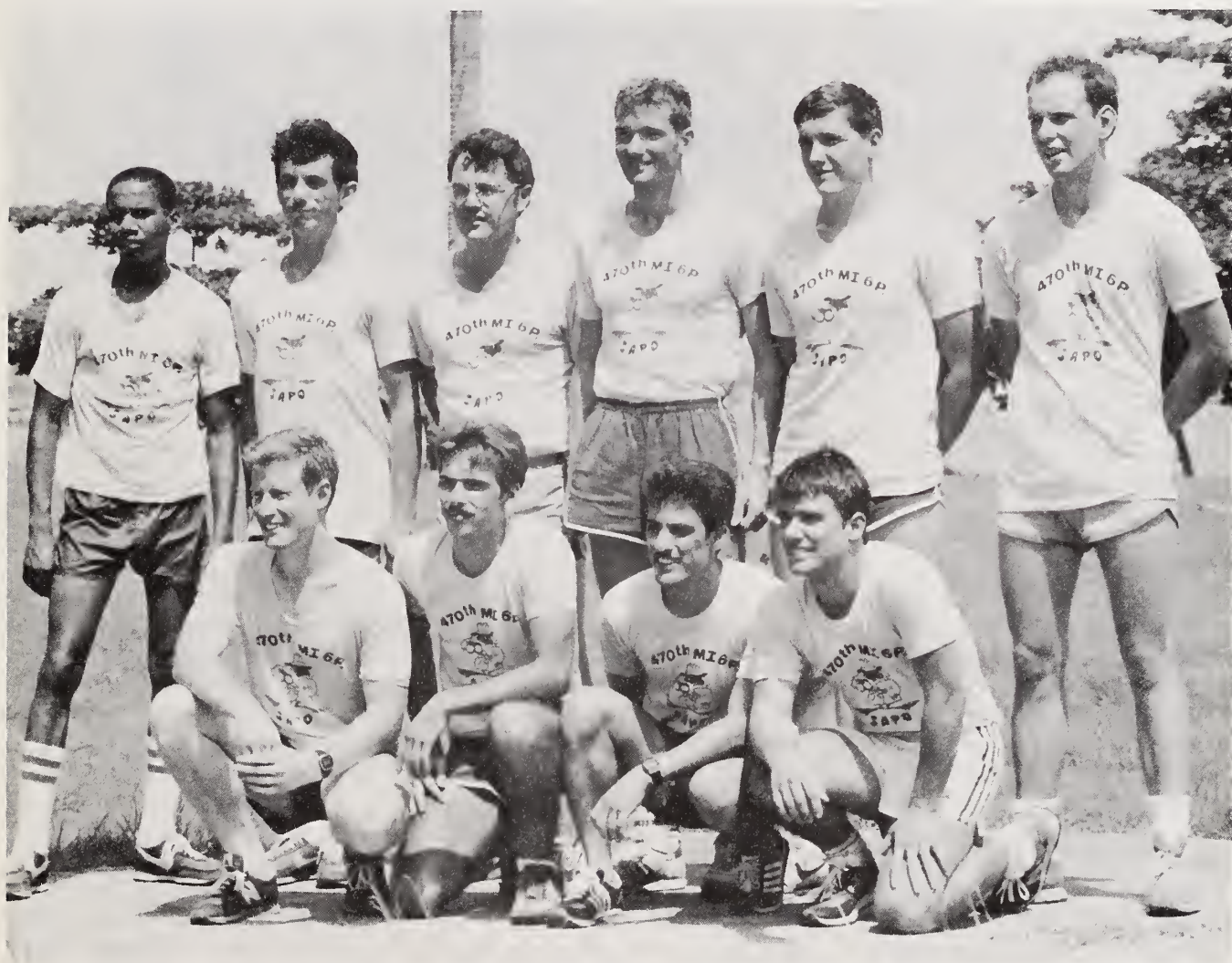




Panamanian Transisthmian Relay Race

Only the most brave and daring of heart competed in the Annual Panamanian Transisthmian Relay Race, a 50.6 mile race over steep and treacherous roadway crossing from the Atlantic side to finish on the Pacific side of the Isthmus. Thirty-seven teams comprised of local Panamanians and the United States Armed Forces competed. Each team was comprised of ten runners with each runner running approximately five miles.

At 0600, Nov. 13, 1982, the 470th MI Group's team com-



Members of the 470th MI Group's Panamanian Transisthmian Relay Race are enjoying the warm sun between races.

prised of service members from Field Station Panama and Group Headquarters waited in earnest for the big start. The gun sounded the start of this big race with racers running off at an incredibly quick pace at the start. This quick pace was soon halted in the early to middle legs as steep hills, coupled

with heat, put a dent in the runners' endurance. 470th MI Group runners, however, fought on and exemplified the spirit necessary to overcome all the elements. The last leg typified 470th's spirit of "never let die" as several opposing runners were passed before the big finish at Fort Amador's Officer's

Club.

470th MI Group's roadrunners placed 9th among military teams and 16th overall. The time of 5 hours, 54 minutes and 53 seconds was astonishing considering the hills, humidity and heat experienced along this 50.6 mile route. It was "no sweat" for the 470th MI Group.

Kimbrough and basketball, a winning team

by PFC Tim Gustafson

SINOP, Turkey . . . At first glance it would appear that Evelyn Kimbrough would have as much to give up as anyone by spending a year in Sinop. After all, she had just come from Hunter Army Airfield in Savannah, Ga., where her basketball abilities had not only lodged her a spot on the post team, but had given her an opportunity to play point guard on the All-Army women's team during the 1981 and 1982 seasons.

Giving up all that to come to a post with no women's basketball program, not even on an intramural level, hasn't deterred the 23-year-old Kimbrough from enjoying the game that has done so much for her.

Sgt. Evelyn Kimbrough in recent game. Her average is 13 points a game. (Photo by Sp4 Greg Markley)

Upon arriving at U.S. Army Field Station Sinop, Kimbrough contented herself with simply shooting a few baskets in the gymnasium. Her disappointment at not finding a women's team was soon eased by an offer to play on the DOOM squad in the men's intramural league. (DOOM is the Diogenes Officer's Open Mess, who sponsored a team.) The airfield, where the Woodbridge, Va., native works, was not sponsoring a team; after signing the necessary papers to be waived onto the officer's team, she was able to participate.

The DOOM finished the season in second place, with a fine 11-2 record. The team was paced by Stanley Wolanin, Donald

Underhill and Kimbrough, all strong offensive players.

Kimbrough considers Underhill "probably the best player on the team." He is averaging 23 points a game. Paul Clark, a key rebounder, has chipped in 15 per game and Kimbrough credits these two as being on the receiving end of her "about 20 assists a game."

In addition, she has averaged 13 points herself a game. Kimbrough's participation on the DOOM has broken the ice for other women to gain acceptance on league teams, she said. At least four other women, two with the Navy and one each for USAFS and USACC, have played regularly.





This has sparked a women's basketball team, with twelve members, that is believed to be the first such unit at Sinop. The team, coached by Wolanin, planned to participate in a regional tournament in late February in Ankara. Kimbrough was expected by many to play a major role on the newly-formed female team.

Referring to the days when she

played All-Army women's basketball, Kimbrough speaks proudly that the '81 and '82 teams were undefeated, winning the inter-service tournaments both years. During that time she averaged "about 20 points per game" as point guard. She was also selected to play on an Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) team that finished second at the AAU finals in Illinois.

Carpenter and powerlifting

by Scott Henry

FS AUGSBURG, Germany—It was all Sp4 Steven Carpenter, 1st Operations Battalion, could do a year and a half ago—lift a 45 pound bar over his head. On November 13, 1982, this had changed—he took 8th place at the powerlifting tournament in Mainz, West Germany.

Competing in the 165 pound class, Carpenter lifted 280.5 pounds in the squat, 242 in the bench press event and 412.5 pounds in the dead lift, for an overall total of 935 pounds. He competed against 200 to 300 other military members from all over West Germany in a fierce, competitive tournament.

It is not so remarkable that Carpenter took 8th place at Mainz. What is truly remarkable is the distance he had to come to make that modest achievement. Although he was a talented full-

back and a star wrestler at his home-town high school in Bealls-ville, Ohio, a shoulder dislocation injury at a national wrestling meet in January of 1978 all but destroyed his chances of furthering a promising athletic career.

After undergoing surgery in April, 1981, in which a metal pin was placed in the shoulder, Carpenter was so weak that he could barely lift a simple weight bar, with no weights attached, over his head. Moreover, the weak shoulder was bothering him when he trained hard at distance running. He then elected to start weight training to try to build up his strength and once he started making progress, he never stopped. As Carpenter became able to master heavier and heavier weight, weight training for him became a goal in itself,

and superseded his earlier goal of building up strength for running.

The key to Carpenter's success is the unflagging dedication and perseverance with which he continues to train. He credits his strong willpower and drive to his deep religious convictions. He is also very self-effacing, and regardless of his athletic achievements, past and present, he thinks of himself as a "big wimp." "No matter how good you are, there is always somebody better," he states.

In addition to weightlifting, Carpenter is talented in other sports. This past season he was a standout performer as quarterback of Trick One, B-League, flat football team.

Another incident that indicates what Carpenter is made of is his debut at the Golden Gloves boxing tournament at Zanesville, Ohio in March of 1980. At that time he was angry and disheartened about the condition of his shoulder, and after seeing the film "Rocky," which had just come out, he wanted to prove that he could get into shape in four weeks. At the end of that time, he entered the tournament and went up against a boxer who was undefeated and who went on to win the tournament. Although Carpenter lost to him, the match was very close—one round going clearly to the defender, one going to Carpenter, and one being approximately even. The amazing part is that Carpenter had never boxed before in his life, a fact that the observers at the tournament could scarcely comprehend.

Courage and determination of such great amount has to be admired—and such courage and determination Carpenter possesses.

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